GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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1. Some International Capitals.
2. Keijo Fair Celebrates 20 Years of Japanese Progress in Chosen.
3. Alaska's Major Industry.
4. Basel, Swiss Port, Wins International Bank.
5. Georgia, the One Which is Famous for Manganese.

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ONE STYLE PREVAILS IN THE KOREAN SIDEWALK HAT STORE

(See Bulletin No. 2)

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Some International Capitals

A NEW kind of capital is being created.

It is the international capital. A city distinguished as the home of organizations which have world-wide scope can be called an international capital.

Geneva is such a capital, so is Brussels and so is The Hague. Now Basel, Switzerland, will become a capital of international affairs because the Young plan committee meeting at Baden, Germany, decided that Basel shall be the home of the new international bank (see also Bulletin No. 4).

Paris Leads in Number of International Headquarters

Operating international organizations is a major industry in Geneva and The Hague. Prominent as these two cities are in news of international affairs, other European cities equal or surpass them in mothering world federations, confederations, headquarters, congresses, unions, secretariats, leagues, commissions, committees, alliances, societies, associations, institutes, bureaus, conferences, councils, academies, chambers, and courts.

Paris, with 69 organization headquarters, is the world's outstanding international capital, according to an accepted handbook of international organizations. Brussels, which competed unsuccessfully for the League of Nations, follows with 54, London 50, Geneva 44, Berne 17, Amsterdam 12, The Hague and Berlin 10 each.

Estimates from any list bound between covers must be subject to change, however, because new organizations spring up constantly. Others, like some apartment dwellers, move annually. Friends of Geneva reject 44 as the count of its organizations to-day; 300 is nearer the number, they declare. The League of Nations has proved a powerful magnet to draw more and more institutions to the Swiss city on the shores of Lake Leman.

Europe Monopolizes the Field

Europe holds a virtual monopoly on international headquarters. Relatively few find homes in the United States or Canada; fewer still in Asia, Africa or South America. Seven each are listed for Washington, D. C., and New York.

Europe's international cities specialize to some extent. Geneva is pre-eminent in humanitarian, political and social organizations. It is a world home for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., nurses of all nations, Esperanto (a universal language), battlers against the opium and slave traffics, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The latter brings together legislators of many nations. Fourteen congressmen from the United States attended the sessions this past year.

Berne, Switzerland, has a virtual corner on communications. The international telegraph and postal unions operate from Berne and all the tangled web of Europe's railroad systems is laid on Berne's doorstep to be untangled. The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, the Salvation Army and the Zionist Organization are London's trumps. Brussels stresses medical organizations. Amsterdam goes in for trade union headquarters, but Moscow is the home of the Third International, promoter of communism.

Kaleidoscopic Paris specializes, as usual, in variety. The International Boxing Union, the International Chamber of Commerce, the Hotel Keepers' Alliance, the Psychic Society and many others all live and work happily side by side in the French capital.

© Photograph from John N. Cobb

A REMARKABLE PICTURE OF SALMON LAYING EGGS ON A GRAVELLY RIFFLE IN A PACIFIC COAST STREAM

There are five species of Pacific salmon, and all of them have the remarkable habit of dying after once spawning. This applies to both sexes, and was a wise provision of Nature to prevent overstocking. The only other American food fish with this habit is the common eel, which spawns and dies at sea (See Bulletin No. 3).

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Keijo Fair Celebrates 20 Years of Japanese Progress in Chosen

TWENTY years of Japan's occupation of Chosen (Korea) are being celebrated with a fair in Keijo (Seoul), capital and chief city of the province.

Twenty years have seen vast changes in Chosen; new highways, new railroads, larger crops, and new forests grown on bald hills. But nowhere has the new order overturned the old so completely as in Keijo itself.

To fully comprehend the change one must remember that the old kingdom of Korea was as ancient and well rooted as Japan or China. It resisted the pressure of the modern world more than either of its neighbor nations. Korea was known as the Hermit Kingdom because it lived within itself, shunning all contact with the outside world.

Koreans Once Forbidden To Build Homes Higher Than One Story

Marked changes appear in the old city of Keijo. Along two or three main streets modern buildings have been erected, and these thoroughfares are well paved. Electric street railways operate, waterworks and gas works have been installed, and an electric generating plant furnishes power and light. The sewerage system is extended yearly.

Off the main thoroughfares, however, one can still find parts of the medieval Korean city of narrow alleys and one-story wooden dwellings. In the old days common people were forbidden to build houses more than one story high, for no one must have a building from which he could look down on the king.

Keijo is in a valley, with mountains hemming it in. About the city is a wall built in the fourteenth century. It is from 10 to 20 feet high and about 20 feet thick, and makes a circuit of 7 miles. Within this wall, now falling into dilapidation, are included some of the smaller mountain peaks. The population is 302,000. Of this total the Japanese, most of whom have come into the country since its annexation by Japan in 1910, number 77,000. Europeans and Americans resident in Keijo are few in number. Most of these are missionaries. Large churches, mission hospitals and several schools are maintained in the capital.

Only a Highborn Gentleman Might Wear Spectacles

The Japanese inhabitants of Keijo are active and their business methods, their shops, and their costumes are leavening the Korean lump. Even to-day, however, some street scenes are strongly reminiscent of old Korea. Officially the old class distinctions have been abolished by the Japanese, but they persist. The "common people" are the farmers, artisans, laborers. In the "middle class" are the doctors, priests, scholars, mathematicians, interpreters and artists. A big quarter of Keijo is given over to the "middle class." Above them were the nobility and some of these have been given a new status by Japanese law. Many things were forbidden the common people. Among other things, they could never, under any circumstances, wear spectacles. The very crude spectacles worn by Korean "gentlemen" are not to improve the eyesight, but rather are badges of respectability.

Most Koreans dress in white, a custom said to have resulted from the fact that white was the official mourning habit, and that the populace was constantly being compelled to go into mourning for several months at a time on the death of members of the royal family. Few costumes in any part of the world are more bizarre than

Leiden, Holland, is the world capital for botanists and veterinarians; agriculture turns to the institute at Rome. Brussels is a center of the dental and surgical world. Geologists change their world center regularly. At their meeting this last summer in Pretoria, South Africa, some United States city (name as yet unknown) was selected as a center for the next three years. Pharmacists look to The Hague; tennis players to Paris; beekeepers to Huy, Belgium; athletes to Lausanne (permanent secretariat of the Olympic Games); amateur radio operators to Hartford, Connecticut; kindergarten teachers to Washington, D. C., and educators to Augusta, Maine, home of the world Federation of Education Associations.

The Hague is noted for spotlessness. How could it be otherwise while it remains the center for the International Association for Public Baths and Cleanliness?

But Brussels alone achieves the last word in international organization. The ultimate limit of federation, union, league, etc.; the lowest common denominator of all the multiplying human activities on earth, is attained in Brussels in the office of the Union of International Associations.

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MEMBERS SEEKING TICKETS TO THE LINDBERGH RECEPTION AT NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY HEADQUARTERS

The National Geographic Society is international in its scope. More than 150,000 of The Society's 1,300,000 members live in foreign countries. Even Borneo has 104 members, and little Monaco has 18. Aruba, Celebes, Solomon Islands, Afghanistan and Arabia are among the addresses on National Geographic Magazines mailed each month.

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Alaska's Major Industry

COMMISSIONER Henry O'Malley has recently brought the headquarters of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries back from its annual 5,000-mile migration.

Nominally, the headquarters is in Washington, D. C.; actually, the Bureau headquarters is in Alaska during the summer months.

The Commissioner, sailing in the Bureau flagship in Alaskan waters, recommended orders to Washington by wireless and cable. A messenger hurried each order to the Secretary of Commerce for his signature. The Secretary's approval, returned 5,000 miles by cable and wireless, made the recommended order an official regulation within less than 12 hours.

Alaska Canned Two Cans of Salmon for Every American

The White Bill for the protection of Alaskan fisheries elevates the Secretary of Commerce to master and controller of commercial fisheries in the territory. He dictates the rules governing an annual business amounting to $54,000,000, the largest single industry in "Seward's Ice Box."

"The 1929 Alaska salmon production," says Commissioner O'Malley in a communication to the National Geographic Society, "reached 5,200,800 cases by August 31, and is well up to the mark of the five-year average. Alaska canned two one-pound cans of salmon for every man, woman and child in the United States.

"Use of airplanes for patrolling fishing waters, 12-hour service on official orders limiting or extending fishing privileges (depending on the salmon runs), and the introduction to the United States market of the neglected chum salmon in fresh fillets (boneless strips), were features of the 1929 season.

"The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries in Alaska must keep watch on a coast line longer than a line around the earth at the Equator. A force of two hundred agents and a fleet of seventeen Bureau-owned boats and numerous chartered craft carry on duties ranging from capturing poachers to teaching school. Fisheries agents must actually count the salmon that go to the spawning grounds because the law requires that 50 per cent of the salmon run must be permitted to pass the nets and traps of the commercial canneries. During the past year counting weirs were established on nine principal salmon rivers of Alaska. At Chignik 1,500,000 salmon swam through the Bureau's gates.

Control of Fisheries Wins Public Approval

"Conservation pays its way in Alaska and has won wide public approval," continued the Commissioner. "Under old loose regulations the salmon pack of the territory fell to 3,500,000 cases. Under the stricter control of the White Bill of 1924 annual fishery figures roll up unmistakable evidence that the decline of Alaska's salmon fisheries has been checked. Five years' operation has proved that the territory, through scientific fisheries control, can stabilize its chief industry which gives employment to 30,000 people and provides two-thirds of the world's annual salmon catch.

"The Yukon and the Kuskokwim are open only to natives and resident whites who catch the fish for food for themselves and their dogs. All salmon rivers of Alaska are closed to commercial fishing and all fishing areas (salmon are taken at mouths of rivers and along the coast) have a 36-hour weekly closed period. This

UMI

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THE WELL-DRESSED KOREAN

This sedate citizen is not wearing a lamp shade, but an oiled-paper umbrella to protect from the rain his pill-box hat of horse hair perched upon a tightly coiled queue. Note his long pipe.

that of the Korean "gentleman." It consists of a long flowing coat of white material that looks like a nightshirt, below which protrude a few inches of white pantaloons tied about the ankles.

They Do Not Sew but Paste Their Clothes Together

The climax of the ludicrous is his hat, which consists of a "pill-box" crown on a stiff brim. It sets very high on the head and is held in place by black tapes tied under the chin. Often men so dressed are seen wearing huge spectacles and solemnly smoking pipes with tiny bowls and two-foot stems. No Westerner can view his first Korean "gentleman" with a straight face.

The white clothing requires frequent washing; and to the casual observer laundering seems to be Korea's chief industry. Along every brook near the cities one will see a bevy of women continually rubbing and thumping garments. Because of the necessity for frequent washing, many of the Korean garments are not sewed, but instead are pasted together, and are pulled apart for each cleansing.

Note: Chosen (Korea), Japan and China have three distinct cultures. They are well brought out in *National Geographic Magazine* articles: Chosen. July, 1919; October, 1924; "The Geography of China," June, 1927; "The Geography of Japan," July, 1921. See numerous other references to these three regions in the Cumulative Index to the *National Geographic Magazine*.

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Basel, Swiss Port, Wins International Bank

BASEL, the city which has been selected as the home of the new international bank formed to handle war reparation funds, is Switzerland's one and only port.

Probably Basel is as excited over winning the international bank as it was over the completion of Basel harbor three years ago. Creation of the port has not yet encouraged Alpine Switzerland to organize a navy but it did promote the fortunes of the Swiss Mercantile Marine.

Basel stands with one foot on each bank of the Rhine where that river leaves Switzerland.

Basel Finds Trade More Important Than Tourists

Boats and barges coming up the Rhine emerge into the large inner harbor at Basel which has been completed at a cost of $1,650,000. Overhead cranes swing buckets of wheat out of barge holds. Ore trains move into position along the quay. In one recent year 280,000 tons of imports and exports were moved by water in this harbor. If the Rhine Commission established by the Versailles Treaty will improve the Rhine channel, guaranteeing a 6½-foot depth the year around, Basel merchants claim they can do a 2,000,000-ton freight business by water annually.

Unless one is a shipper; a buyer of silk ribbon, dyes or chemicals; a lover of Holbein's art; or an international banker, one might better visit Geneva or Zurich than Basel. Trade has put its mark upon Basel. Trade has given it a population of 135,000, and more rich men than any other city of Switzerland. Trade and lack of Alps on its doorstep have denied Basel the usual Swiss quota of tourists. Sightseers hurry on to Lausanne, St. Moritz and Lugano.

The time to have visited Basel was in the heyday of Columbus, Balboa and Magellan. At the beginning of the sixteenth century three masters of three arts: literature, painting and printing, lived at Basel and lent their genius to joint enterprise. They were the painter Hans Holbein, the younger; Erasmus, the Bernard Shaw of his day; and Froben, the master printer.

Portraits of Famous Basel Citizens on Sale in American Stores

Not one of them became rich. Erasmus thought he was well off when an Englishman settled 20 pounds ($100) a year on him! A single copy of Erasmus' "Paraphrases" published by Froben sold in an American book auction recently for $210. Froben brought Holbein to the city to decorate his books. Once in Basel, Holbein branched out into portraiture and altar decoration. The local Public Art Gallery treasures many of Holbein's works. The art world's estimation of him may be judged by the price of $3,750 paid recently for one of the few Holbeins in the United States.

Yet it is simpler to introduce an American to Holbein than any other member of Basel's trio. What art store, indeed, is so poor as not to offer for sale a Holbein print? Usually the print is a side face sketch of a plump German, done without color except for a tinge of pink on the cheek and a bit of blue in the eye. Holbein's men usually wear tams sliding rakishly over one ear. His genius lay in his ability to pack a person's character into a line. So for a few dollars anyone may buy the burgomaster, his wife, a dandy of the town, Erasmus himself, or Holbein's son, and enjoy the hearty companionship of these Basel worthies in one's own living room.

UMI

period has been extended by order in many cases to as long as 96 hours a week. The Secretary of Commerce has power to prohibit commercial fishing in any area, channel, estuary or bay, at any time.

"Airplanes proved so successful for patrol work, especially in the wild, island-filled panhandle coast, that the Bureau will probably continue and extend this new service. Thousands of the square miles can be covered in brief time with an airplane and the observer high in the air can see fishing gear in the water much more readily than can a man from a boat."

Finds Fur Seal Herd Increased to Nearly Million Animals

While in Alaska Commissioner O'Malley also visited the Pribilof Islands fur seal fishery, one of the most successful and profitable enterprises conducted by any arm of the United States Government service.

"Recovery of the Pribilof Islands seal fishery is one of the most dramatic chapters in the whole story of conservation," he says.

"This year the islands are sending to the United States 40,000 sealskins, the largest number ever taken by the Bureau. These are skins of surplus males. Since every male seal presides over a 'harem' numbering from forty to seventy females, it is best to reduce the number of males in order to check fighting in the herd.

"The fur seal herd now numbers almost 1,000,000 individuals and is, by far, the largest fur seal herd in the world. In 1910, when the international agreement by the United States, England, and Japan stopped pelagic sealing (killing in the water), the fur seal herd, reduced to 130,000, faced extinction.

Pays Profit to U. S. Treasury

"Under protection, the fur seal population has shown larger and larger increases. This year agents noted an addition of 100,000 members of the herd in spite of the fact that the islands sent out more skins than in any year since 1889.

"The 40,000 skins are expected to bring more than $1,500,000 at auction.

"Within the last 11 years the fur seal fishery has paid into the Treasury of the United States $2,600,000. This represents the profits after all expenditure for maintaining a colony of three hundred and twenty-five natives and seventeen whites on the island, building permanent houses for them, and constructing roads to the rookeries; after paying all charges for dyeing and curing the skins, and after disbursing to the other signatories to the international agreement thirty per cent of the profits.

Pribilof Natives Live in Model Villages

"Natives on the Pribilof Islands, St. Paul and St. George, live in villages that are models for all Alaska. Their children enjoy the advantages of good schools; two doctors are in constant residence on the two principal islands, and a dentist serves the communities once a year. A new water system and other improvements have been installed during 1929.

"What the future holds for the Pribilof seal fishery no one knows. The herd is estimated to have numbered between two and three millions when the Russians began to exploit it. At the present rate of growth the two million figure will soon be attained again and a natural resource that was about to disappear from the face of the earth will have been completely restored."

Note: See also "Salmon: America's Most Valuable Fish." *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1912, and "Making the Fur Seal Abundant," December, 1911.

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Georgia, the One Which is Famous for Manganese

MANGANESE ore, an important raw product used in the manufacture of steel, has been in the forefront recently.

Tariff rates on manganese have been debated and voted on in the Senate. A big steel company has closed large orders for manganese with the Soviet Government, while news comes out of Moscow that manganese production at Chiaturi in Georgia has been doubled.

Chiaturi is the world's chief source of manganese. Its importance awakens interest in Georgia, which is a province of the Transcaucasian Republic of the Soviet Union.

Horse-Drawn Cabs Have Pneumatic Tires

Georgia is famed for its beautiful women and picturesque men as well as its manganese. The Georgian warrior is a tall, bold figure in his tightly belted, full-skirted coat, his poniard and a row of cartridges across his chest. The farmers in their huge sleeveless coats of lambs' wool, high astrakhan caps and bushy beards look like big bears. In the cities, many of the Georgian women have adopted Western dress.

The ancient capital of Georgia was Mtskhet—try to pronounce it!

The present capital of Georgia and the entire Transcaucasian Republic is Tiflis. Eastern and Western architecture and customs vie here. Beside an electric street car one may see a be-fezzed Mohammedan from the mountains leisurely riding along on a tired-looking horse with two long wicker baskets of produce slung from either side of his saddle. There are automobiles, but they have not displaced the droshkies, the old-fashioned horse cabs. And yet, can a cab which adopts pneumatic rubber tires be called old-fashioned? Occasionally the two-humped Asiatic camels are seen on the streets.

Tiflis has twentieth-century buildings of stone and concrete and a modern hotel. It also has old houses of baked mud with wavy roofs of red tiles. Efficient sales methods prevail in the large, up-to-date shops, but the spirit of the Orient permeates the bazaars of the native quarters where Georgians, Armenians, Kirghiz and Persians, in tall felt turbans, make their purchases with traditional long-drawn-out bargaining.

Bagpipe, Mandolin and Drum in Georgia Orchestra

A Tiflis ice cream parlor may have for its patrons a Mongol woman with bound feet, wide blouse and trousers, or a light-haired, blue-eyed Circassian girl in a middy blouse and plaid skirt.

Tiflis and Batum, the latter an important commercial port on the Black Sea coast, have accepted Western ideas and fashions more readily than the rest of Georgia. Out in the less-settled districts, the farmers and shepherds have not changed their modes of living in a thousand years. A Scotchman, traveling along a Georgian highway, might think his mind was playing tricks upon hearing the first notes of a Georgian orchestra. The Georgians have bagpipes which they play with a Scotch martial swing, but their music has an unfamiliar oriental strain. Mandolins and drums complete the list of instruments in a Georgian orchestra.

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Basel, Basle, Bâle and Basilea

Rivalry of certain twin cities of the United States has its counterpart in Basel. Since the Rhine divides the city, the left bank takes the title Gross Basel while the right bank must be Klein Basel. Bad feeling existed betwen the Basels, Klein and Gross, in times past. An ingenious artist of Gross Basel carved a figure, still to be seen in the museum of the famous University of Basel, which put out its tongue and rolled its eyes in derision at Klein Basel from an advantageous position on the bridge.

Like most Swiss towns, Basel (pronounced like "bail" with the "a" broadened) has many spellings. The German spelling, Basel, is most acceptable because the town lies within the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. Some English maps spell it Basle. In French it is Bâle. In Italian, Basel is Basilea.

Note: The Rhine is one of the greatest of Europe's waterways. It helps make the Ruhr region the Pittsburgh of Germany and it makes Rotterdam a great Dutch port. The importance of Basel's position as a port on the Rhine is revealed in "Rediscovering the Rhine" (44 illustrations), *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1925.

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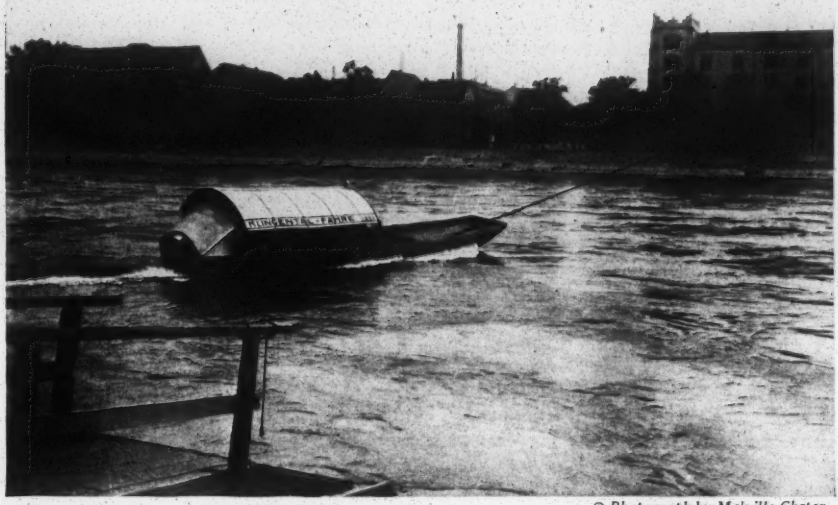

© Photograph by Melville Chater

THE SELF-FERRYING FERRY AT BASEL

The wire cable attached to the boat runs to a pulley that rolls along a wire stretched from shore to shore. The pilot, by skillful use of the rudder and the pull of the cable, makes the river current carry his barge across the Rhine. He reverses the rudder and, presto, the current carries him back.

Fermented Mare's Milk Favorite Drink

The grapes of the Caucasus are famous and grape wines are most popular, but *koumiss*, fermented mare's milk, wins the favor of many Georgians.

An odd sight for visitors is the transportation of Georgian wine. It is poured into the hide of a buffalo through an opening in one leg, and when this leg is tied up, the wine is ready for transportation. A wagon containing several of these inflated "casks" looks as though its proper destination was a butcher shop and not a wine merchant's store.

Note: See also "Russia's Orphan Races," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1918; and "Georgia, the Land of Stalking Death," November, 1919.

Bulletin No. 5, December 9, 1929.

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A GEORGIA BEAUTY FROM THE CAUCASUS FOOTHILLS

There is so much strength in the Georgian face that the women lose their greatest charm by the time they mature. The classic nose is too noble to be pretty; the straight, large mouth shows determination rather than a Cupid's bow.